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EMPIRE DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN THE COLONY.

STRIKING SPEECHES AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.

Empire Day in Hongkong was not allowed to pass without several striking reminders of the significance of the day. Not the least important of these was the gathering at the Hongkong Club at noon, which was international in character and marked by some striking speeches. On this occasion the Club was thrown open to the lady friends of members and subscribers, who were well represented. During and after luncheon up-to-date selections of music were discoursed by the excellent string band of the 25th Batt. Middlesex Regiment. At four o'clock there was a special matinee at the Theatre Royal, by arrangement with the Bandman Opera Co., to which the members of the local naval and military forces were invited.

In the morning there were special services at St. John's Cathedral and at the Roman Catholic Cathedral for the school children of the Colony, who attended in large numbers. The scholars from all the British Schools were present at St. John's Cathedral, where they were addressed on the subject of "The Flag" by the Bishop of Victoria. At the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Pozzani pointed out the duties of citizenship. The schools represented were as follows:—Army School of Hongkong and Kowloon, St. Joseph's English College, Italian Convent, French Convent, St. Francis' School (Wanchai), St. Mary's School (Kowloon), St. Lewis' Industrial School (West Point), Yauwattai Chinese School, Hung-m Chinese School, Aberdeen Chinese School, Shaikwan Chinese School, Key Lop Chinese School (Wanchai), and To-Ying School (Glencely). At both of the services appropriate hymns were sung, and at the close the children united in singing "God Save the King."

An inter-service shooting competition was held at the King's Park Range during the day, under the auspices of the Police Reserve, which also organised a Boxing display at the Volunteer Headquarters for the entertainment of the sister services in the evening.

AT THE HONGKONG CLUB.
INTERESTING SPEECHES.

There was a large and distinguished company present in the main hall of the Hongkong Club at noon, when, in accordance with custom, the health of His Majesty the King was proposed. On this occasion, also, there was another toast, "The Allies." The speakers' platform was draped with the Allied flags, and speeches were delivered by Consuls representative of several of the allied nations. The gathering was a most enthusiastic one. There was a large attendance of ladies and, at the conclusion of the speeches, those present sat down to a special tiffin.

Sir WILLIAM REES DAVIES (Chief Justice), in a most inspiring speech, said:—I have been deputed by the Committee of this Club to submit to you on this Empire Day the toast of His Majesty the King and the Allied Forces. It is, as you know, Empire Day, and the original conception of Empire Day is to knit together the component parts of the British Empire—the Mother Country and her Overseas Dominions. The flags under which I stand this morning demonstrate the fact that we are a unity of nations. No celebration of our Empire at the present time, however, would be complete without associations with our Allies. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, this is no gala day. It is in my opinion no occasion for a humorous speech, and I promise that I will not attempt it. It is a day in this far outpost of Empire in which we meet together to pledge our allegiance to, and our affection for, our Sovereign (applause)—and to cement the Alliances which happily exist between us and the overwhelming majority of the great nations of the world, who are fighting in the cause of humanity against a ruthless enemy who have resorted to the worst form of oppression, of cruelty, and of outrage in the pursuit of their relentless warfare. Again, this is no occasion to celebrate the fruits of victory. The time is not yet, but in the end victory is assured (Applause). As the light of day follows the darkness of night, so will our righteous cause prevail. (Applause.) Our sacrifices in human life and in treasure, terrible as they have been, will not have been in vain, and future generations will owe a deep debt of gratitude to the youth of the present day. (Applause.) Events on the Western Front during the last two months have shown the stuff that the British and French armies are composed of. Our munitions are secure, our financial resources are boundless, our soldiers and sailors are full of fight, the nation is rising to a full sense of its responsibilities, and time only will vindicate the cause of the Allies. Let us, gentlemen, thank God for our all-powerful Navy. It is pursuing its ceaseless duties on the seas. To it we owe our gratitude for the preservation of our commerce and our freedom from invasion. (Applause.) Let us reflect, ladies and gentlemen, for a moment on the effect of the war on our Empire. Believe me, it has not been, even to the present, without great results. Look at the manner in which it has consolidated the British Empire. South Africa a few years ago was an enemy, and now, by the benign influence of British rule, is our staunch ally in battle. (Applause.) Due, I think, largely to the benign influence of British rule, and due, if I may venture to express my own opinion, in no small part to the grant of local autonomy to South Africa. (Applause.) We gave them the right to have a voice in their own local affairs, and this has had the effect of making them true and devoted subjects of the King. They have put in the field some gallant soldiers, they have turned out remarkable generals, and one indeed I say is not only a general but a remarkable statesman, General Smuts, who recently delivered a speech worthy of the most distinguished statesman. (Applause.) It would be easy to-day, ladies and gentlemen, to talk at some length on the parts played by the Dominions and the Colonies as a whole in this war. I do not propose to do so, but I will refer briefly to them. Canada and Australia have played a splendid part. The Crown Colonies have come into the line and can and will do more. The Mother Country owes much to these overseas possessions. I say the Mother Country owes much, and doubtless we will get our reward. Imperial Federation at one time was the dream of a visionary, but it is now within the region of practical politics. A great event has recently taken place. Colonial statesmen, statesmen representing the Dominions, have been called into consultation with our Ministers at Home to deliberate on a great affair there. Is not that a great epoch in our history, a recognition that in future the Dominions beyond the seas, whether they be Crown Colonies or whether they be Crown Colonies of the Empire, are to participate directly in the deliberations of the Empire? I say this glorious empire. I say this glorious empire. I say this glorious empire. (Applause.) As to our neighbour, France, it is impossible to overrate the great service she has rendered in this great battle. (Applause.) Our soldiers are fighting side by side with the French, and the glorious *entente cordiale*, whatever it may have meant in the past, has at any rate now become a glorious reality; the Channel does not now divide us. Perhaps I ought to say that the Channel only did divide us from France, but now in these days of aircraft nothing divides us, and I see no reason why the unity which has prevailed between the two great neighbouring countries on either side of the English Channel should not be a lasting and a binding one. (Applause.) Russia is a great nation which at the beginning of the war, with its great army, held the Eastern front and enabled the Allies to concentrate their forces elsewhere. This great nation, with its millions of soldiers—and which is still, I may say, in the zenith of its power—has claimed the eternal gratitude of the Allied Powers. (Applause.) Japan, our old ally, is staunch, and her Navy in the Far East played no small part in the battle. (Applause.) Italy, the home of freedom, and the land of Garibaldi, has joined in crushing brutal aggression and military despotism. Finally, and though

I say finally it is by no means the least, we welcome into this battle of righteousness and justice the great United States of America. (Applause.) They are our kindred; they are related to us by ties of blood, and their coming into the battle has secured the whole English-speaking races. (Applause.) We have been inspired, I am sure, by the fine part played by the ex-President of the United States, Colonel Roosevelt, who, almost from the very outset, has urged his country forward, and now, at his age, is prepared to lead an army of citizens of the United States of America to the battlefields of France and Flanders. (Applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, depend upon it, the United States have risen to the occasion. They will ultimately participate in victory. I am asked to-day, on behalf of the Committee, to welcome the various Consuls of the great Powers whom we have present with us, and we shall have pleasure in listening to their sentiments. Their presence here, standing under these united flags, is a great epoch in the history of Hongkong. (Applause.) Depend upon it, this unity marks an important event, and an important time in English history, and, if I may say so, so far as this Club is concerned, it is a red-letter day in the history of the Hongkong Club. Ladies and gentlemen, I fear I have delayed you too long. I bid you be of good cheer, let us, it needs be, exhaust our final resources in this battle, and we shall hand down to our children, and to those who follow them, a noble heritage. (Applause.) Finally, the vindication of right against might should secure to all nations a charter of liberty and freedom. (Applause.) I will now give you the toast. I ask you to drink, with musical honours, to His Most Gracious Majesty the King. God bless him.

The toast was honoured with much enthusiasm, and after this had been done, Sir William Rees Davies proposed the toast of "Our Allies," and also called for three cheers. The toast was heartily received and loud cheers were given. Mr. ANDERSON, the American Consul-General, on rising to speak was greeted with applause. He said that he was sure they would appreciate the fact that he was sensible of the privilege he had of addressing them in a new relationship, but he thought he would fail to be perfectly frank with them if he did not say that during the last two and a half years relations between Britishers and Americans in Hongkong had not always been friendly. He felt that Americans had been misjudged. They had been faced with a spirit of uncompromising criticism. Anything they had done had been subject to review in newspapers and otherwise in a way which had not been very friendly. The United States was situated somewhat differently from nations in Europe, their interests had been more or less separate from those of Europe, and while there were many ties binding them closer and closer to those nations in Europe it had been more as a distant friend than as a neighbour. He was not disposed to apologise for the course the United States had followed during the last two and a half years—they had done right as they saw right, and in pursuit of that course, they came to war, it represented no change of policy but rather the natural and inevitable development in the same direction as they had proceeded all along. (Applause.)

It had taken just as much moral fibre to follow that course as it would have taken to have entered the war sooner. (Applause.) Since America had entered the war there was, he thought, a disposition on the part of some British people to feel that perhaps they were coming in at the back door. (Cries of "No.") He had found that disposition, and had heard a fair but foolish passenger on the Peak Tramway remark that America had waited until the war was won and had then come in to get the glory. They did not believe that the war had been won. Lord Kitchener told the British people to prepare for a three years' war and America was preparing for at least three years more. He did not know what they would do. He hesitated a little to say, as he felt in the position of the man who had sold short and was asked to deliver the goods. He thought the spirit of the United States could be shown from an article from the New York Times. This said:—We can no longer speak objectively of the Allies. The word is no longer in the third person plural, but in the first. We are one of the Allies. We are allied with freedom, and the land of Garibaldi, has joined in crushing brutal aggression and military despotism. Finally, and though

lutionary Russia, to make the world safe for democracy, to root out from the earth the poison weed that has grown to overshadow the peaceful democratic nations with a foliage of terror. No more than any of our allies shall we withhold an ounce of strength from that task, from the greatest blow for liberty this nation has had the privilege of striking.

Germany "does not know America," said Lloyd George; she pictures a gold-soaked nation which will make war cautiously with dollars, and does not dread us. She makes the same mistake she made about England. While Mr. George was telling the Americans in London, "We know America," and also we know that "now she has said it she will do it," the French and British Admirals, Gasset and Browning were in conference at Washington with Secretary Daniels and afterward with Admiral Benson. The Secretary was giving the two naval representatives of our democratic allies this assurance:—We are not preparing for a short war; we are preparing for a long war in which we will use all our resources to defeat the German Government and we intend to fight to a finish.

These words were instantly followed by deeds, by the arrangement between the French, British and American admirals of the plan for joint naval action against Germany, and for the division of the task amongst the three fleets. In London the American Ambassador was pledging, before cheering Americans and British, the utmost endeavours of his country, and the British Premier was saluting as he said "the American nation as comrades in arms." In Washington the words were being translated into action as they spoke.

It is cheering and comforting to Americans to find that their Government, so forbearing and patient in the face of provocation, is entering the war with such a complete recognition of the size of the task and the necessities of the situation. (Applause.)

He believed that the war to-day was in the same position as the battle of Waterloo at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—it was time the reserves were brought up. All day long the British squares had withstood the assaults of what was then the finest army in the world, and they had withstood the assaults of the finest army in the world to-day. They had suffered and now it was time to use the reserves as every skillful general knew how to use them. That reserve was the United States. (Applause.) It seemed to him that it was quite possible that the United States would have to bear the heavy burden of 6 o'clock. If it was necessary that it should take the heavier burden they would do it. (Applause.) What a stupendous work it was. All that the world had ever done in art, in science, in resources, in men were in the present war on what was comparatively a few miles in France. They had pledged the capacity of future generations without thought because they knew that the prize was immeasurably greater. Those who had not been to the front could not realise the existence in the trenches, and it was given to few of the men at the front to realise what the whole of the terrible struggle was. Yet to some of them here it was given to visualise it because already the hand of death had been laid upon their loved ones. Those who had died had already paid the great price. That was the price of liberty and they could all do their share. The British nation to-day was greater than it had ever been before because during the war more land and more people had become Britannia's. (Applause.) It had come as a natural product of the struggle, but there was a great deal of significance in it. Americans joked about the self-assurance of the Britisher, yet he did believe they realised what a terrible danger to American interests Great Britain could be. How they regarded this increase in the British nation could best be appreciated by the fact that in the four thousand miles of border land between Canada and America there was not a single gun, not a single fort, not a single armed body of men. (Applause.) The explanation was that the spirit of the British Empire was that of liberty under the law, the spirit of self-government. And so he presented the responsibilities to all who were gathered in that immense struggle, who were responsible for continuing that spirit of liberty. So long as the Imperial Conference in London considered the new extension of the British Empire not along Imperial or arbitrary lines but addressed itself to the problem of self-government for each and every part—the problem of liberty under the law—they could well understand that the United States were standing with them heart and soul. They would appreciate how earnest he was when he said:—God of your fathers, be with you yet, let your flag, lest you forget. (Applause.)

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M. D'ORTINGON, the Russian Consul, followed. He said that it was a very great pleasure to him to assist once more at that celebration of the great Empire Day. It was the first time during the war that he had had an opportunity to review the past, and to express their hopes and their trust for the future.

He believed that he was the only allied Consul in Hongkong who had had the privilege of attending that happy function three times in succession, therefore, on behalf of his colleagues, he thought he had a right to express their sincere gratification that the representative of the great American nation was now on that day for the first time in their ranks. (Applause.) They tendered him their cordial welcome as a colleague, using the word not only in its official significance but in its more intimate meaning. They rejoiced that his country was about to participate in the war. Referring to the changes which had taken place in Russia, the Consul remarked that in peace times they would have considered these changes as purely internal and personal family affairs. As matters stood, however, these changes closely affected and were related to the cause of the Allies. He must frankly confess that lately rumours have been prevalent with regard to an alleged peace movement in Russia. Without referring to the latest news they had had, he would only refer to the declaration which the Provisional Government made immediately on its assumption of power. The Government bound itself to the pledges Russia had entered into with the Allies. (Applause.) The backbone of those pledges was a solemn convention that the nations of the Allies would never consider or enter into a separate peace. (Applause.) The Provisional Government of Russia had now the united support of the whole country. Undoubtedly one of the reasons why the best forces of the country rallied around the Provisional Government was because from the beginning the Government had pledged itself to uphold the dignity and the honour of Russia, which required that full reparation should be given to the nations who had so mercifully and unjustly suffered from the common enemy. (Applause.) The blood of so many of their sons had been shed, in conjunction with their Allies, on the fields of battle, and in the common cause of the Allies, that they had an obligation to the dead. They had to see to it that the small and oppressed nations were liberated. Therefore, it was the imperative duty to Russia, and for the honour of Russia, to go hand in hand with the Allies to the bitter end, to either win or fall together. (Applause.) Although they would understand that he had not been delegated to speak there, he believed that he was voicing the opinions of the overwhelming majority of his fellow-countrymen when he expressed the assurance that Russia would not sheathe the sword until the hour of victory. (Applause.) The Consul concluded by expressing pleasure at seeing the ladies present that day. He thought such a departure was a fitting one, for the women in England had been doing work in that war which was astounding. In previous times in former wars they had seen the courage and pluck of the women confined to the task of encouraging their relatives to do their duty to their country, in attending to the wounded and in giving up little luxuries and dainties of life. Now the women of Great Britain had adopted new spheres in life and were liberating the men for active service in the field. Therefore, they should participate with the men—he was not speaking of the suffragette—(laughter)—in that way. Consequently, in proposing the toast of their great nation he wanted at the same time to ask them to include in that toast the women war-workers of Great Britain, and especially the ladies present there that day. (Applause.)

M. RAY, the French Consul, said there were none among the Allies who could refrain from heartily participating in the rejoicings of Empire Day. It called up the glorious past of the British Empire and reminded them that the British were the first to set an example of a free nation, founding the Empire on the principles of fairplay and determination to fight for the rights of mankind. Once more, three years ago, the British Empire entered a struggle for liberty against oppression, with its usual resolve. All its citizens, in perfect accord with the great democracies of the world, repeated after Kipling:

There's but one task for all,
For each one life to give;
Who stands for Freedom falls,
Who dies for Freedom lives!
They had seen the new historical "Contemptible Little Army" of 1914 always growing stronger, until it had now become the formidable Army of the Somme, and it would not cease striking great blows, shoulder to shoulder with the French, until the wretched Boches had been "overthrown" and the world had become a better place to live in, and until justice should reign supreme. Two principles and two civilisations were fighting: the sovereignty of Might and the sovereignty of Right, and they were confident that the near future would see the victory of the Allies. To that victory the British Army and Navy had very fully contributed, and from it they would derive an everlasting glory. "Hurrah for the British Army and Navy!" "Vive la France et les Allies!"

Mr. R. SUTHERLAND said, in the absence of the Chairman, the Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOAK, it was his pleasant duty to welcome the ladies to the Club on Empire Day. He was sure that the memory of this celebration would last as long as their Empire Day. Mr. Holyoak before he left put a telegram into his hands which he wished to be despatched to His Majesty the King—that afternoon. In

sending this telegram he thought it was only right and proper that, notwithstanding the fact that the Hongkong Club was a small institution and a very long way from home, His Majesty the King should know that on this day they were very close to him in all his trials, and that they should congratulate him on what his armies and navy have done. The telegram was as follows:—
"To His Majesty the King, London.—A large gathering of members and friends of the Hongkong Club and many representatives of the mercantile marine which has fostered such noble service, desires to convey to your Majesty its dutiful, cordial greetings on this our Empire Day, and desires humbly to express admiration of your increasing solicitude and efforts to ameliorate the suffering of those to whom the war has brought bereavement and loss, and also tenders congratulations on the success already achieved by the navy and army and prayers for the speedy and triumphant end of the war, followed by a lasting peace based on justice and freedom to all oppressed nations. (Applause.)"

Before they dispersed, Mr. Sutherland continued, he would like to thank Sir William Rees Davies and the representatives of their noble Allies for what they had done to make this function a success. They would all agree that the facts expressed by those who were in the know were more than welcome and they hoped that by this day next year many of their prophecies would have been fulfilled.

In the afternoon the members and friends adjourned to the Theatre Royal, where an entertaining vaudeville programme was given by various members of the Bandman Opera Company. There were several appropriate items, which were loudly applauded by the large audience.

THE PHOENIX CLUB.

The Chairman of the Phoenix Club, Mr. J. A. Tarrant, was "At Home" to members and friends, and at noon Mr. Tarrant proposed the health of His Majesty in suitable terms, and it was enthusiastically received and musically honoured.

SERVICE AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

St. John's Cathedral was completely filled for the Empire Day service. There were nearly 800 scholars present, the following schools being represented:—Queen's College, Ellis Kadoorie School, Saiyingsan School, Wanchai School, Yauwatai School, Erays East School, Indian School, Kowloon British School, Victoria British School, Peak School, Bellis Public School, Diocesan Girls' School, Diocesan Boys' School, St. Stephen's Boys' School, St. Stephen's Girls' School, St. Paul's College and the Military School. The Cadets and Girl Guides were also represented.

Among those also present were His Excellency the Governor and Miss Phoebe May, Captain Edwards, A.D.C., and Mr. E. Ralphs (Inspector of English Schools).

A special form of service was used, in which appropriate hymns, including "O Lord, the God of Battles," "Land of our birth, we pledge to thee" (Kipling), and "O God our help in Ages Past" were sung. The prayers also had special reference to the war. The Rev. A. G. H. Griffiths conducted the service, and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald read the lessons.

In the course of his address, the Bishop, who took as his text "In the name of our God we will set up our banners" (Psalm xx., 5), spoke of the Union Jack, saying that it sometimes denoted the presence of the King or of His Excellency the Governor, and was sometimes the sign of victory. When the flag was hoisted over Bagdad few weeks ago, it meant a British victory, and our troops in France were sometimes setting up the French flag to show that they had succeeded in taking a town or village from the hands of the Germans. He went on to say that the flag stood for four things—loyalty, liberty, unity and Christianity.

He appealed to all to be loyal to the soldiers and sailors who were now giving proof of their loyalty, and said that wherever the flag was flown there was liberty and freedom. The Empire had paid enormous sums of money and spent many lives in order to free the slave, and there was no such thing as slavery known where the Empire's flag was hoisted. It did not stand for "the Will to Power" as the German flag did, and he asked why the only 500,000 Chinese live in this British Colony? Because under the flag they were all free. He asked the children always to avoid being overbearing or harsh to peoples of other nationalities, for true liberty meant liberty all round. In speaking of the unity the flag stood for, the Bishop explained how it was called the Union Jack, and finally dwelt upon the Christianity that the Union Jack represented.

The service was brought to a close with the singing of the National Anthem.

Mr. Donnan Fuller presided at the organ.

SERVICE AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

The address delivered by the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Pozzoni was as follows:—

Dear children, by the grace of God we meet again this year in His house to offer Him once more our thanks for the unimpaired greatness and strength of the British Empire. We all rejoice in the fact that we are living in a British colony, to which we are proud to offer our loyalty for the great benefits we enjoy under its flag. These benefits we owe to British justice and Britain's sense of individual liberty. The present war has given us the greatest proof of this. By what, indeed, was England inspired to take up arms, with the determination not to lay them down until victory is secured, if not for the freedom of nations and individuals, both in their material and moral sides? It is due to the love for unrestrained freedom within the

limits of justice that prompts England to grant freedom to all creeds and enable the Catholic religion to develop to its full extent in all places under the British flag and most especially in Great Britain. "It can be safely asserted," says the Bishop of Northampton in one of his recent pastoral letters, "that as things go in the modern world, British Catholics would not exchange their political status for that of any of their fellow Catholics under any other Government. Nowhere in the world, probably, are so many conversions from Protestantism recorded as in England. Some ten thousand are received every year. This progress is due in part to the actual position of elementary schools under the British flag, which compares favourably," says the Bishop, "with that of most other nations."

But, dear children, the fortunate circumstance of your living in a British colony, and pursuing your studies in schools administered under the just and liberal English laws will not be any use to you if you do not apply yourselves earnestly in order to profit by them. It is not enough that a tree should be planted in a fertile field in the spring-time in order that it may produce good fruit; it is also necessary that it be watered and pruned by the farmer: so it is with you. You are in the spring-time of your life when you are at school. You must not only do your best by applying yourselves diligently to your studies, but also give up now so that the summer of your manhood and the winter of old age might not be a dismal failure. Some children grow to young manhood without developing their character, and therefore in after years they are nothing but overgrown babies.

Cement, before being placed into the mould, can be given any kind of shape; but after it has been placed in the mould it becomes hard as stone. At the present time your minds and hearts are soft and pliable. You will be fashioned according to the mould you will select for yourselves, and you will become fixed and set in your ways for better or worse. As it is useless to try and give the cement block another shape or size once it is moulded, so it will be equally useless to try to give your hearts and minds a different cast after you have once set in your ways. From this, then, you will see how important it is that your hearts and minds be given a proper training now while you are yet at school, so that in after life you may be men of good character who will be able to perform your religious as well as your social and civil duties.

Remember, dear children, that every one of you has a mission in life, for which you are now preparing yourselves. The plan for this mission is drawn up by none other than Almighty God Himself. Everyone has the germ of some virtue and certain inclinations that appeal to our mission in life which is to be cultivated in a special way. There is much truth in the saying of the learned Alfred de Vigny that a great life is but the thought of youth carried out in mature years. Although the missions of men are many, they are common to all in one respect, that is, all men, without exception, have the mission to help one another. You must therefore do your best so see that your education should not only be used for your own benefit, but also for the benefit of those among whom you are to live. While you attend with all your diligence to your studies, you must train your mind and heart to learn how to be useful to your neighbours. The need of a generous life must be sown in boyhood. It is not only necessary that a boy should be fond of his studies, that is to say, to study only with the purpose of gaining knowledge for himself and his personal gratification. That would be selfish and would lead some to a morbid life as in the case of those who indulge in romantic reading for amusement. It is praiseworthy for a boy at school to look after his own progress and to be able to earn his own living, but if he forgets the progress of others, he will become a selfish man, unable to take any interest in the moral and temporal need of his neighbours. Now what have you to do in order to avoid selfishness, in order to become useful to society and be able to perform acts of charity among the people whom God will place you?

First of all, you must have an intimate knowledge of your religion and of the means that your religion gives in order to be able to practice her teaching, for only religion has the power to command our will so that we may deny ourselves in order to help others; only religion has the power to persuade our mind that it is right to do so, and only religion has the means to enable us to do so. But this knowledge will be of no use if you will not conform your daily life to her teaching by employing daily the means given for this purpose (especially by approaching as often as you can the Holy Communion).

Secondly, you should remember what Tertullianus said, that man is born a Christian and consequently children are naturally generous and charitable. Be careful, therefore, not to deaden the good nature that is in you or aid conceit either at home or in your relation with strangers. Remember that generally the best men are kind to their servants; never despise the poor or the imperfect; never indulge in any cruelty towards any kind of living creatures. All this is not enough; you must also try to form habits of generous actions. Instead of losing your time in reading useless books you must read books on social charitable works. From them you will have an idea of the great need of society, and by them you will be stimulated and taught how to be useful for the happiness of others. Osanan made up his mind to spend his life for the poor, as he really did, because when at school he read the life of St. Vincent de Paul. There are thousands of similar examples. Instead of losing your time in amusements injurious to your moral and physical energies you should, at least now and then pay visits to hospitals, orphanages, and like institutions and ask to be guided

ed in such visits. Through these visits you will come to a knowledge of how many and what different kinds of sufferings there are in this world, and how great and urgent is the necessity to succour them, and they will not fail to move your heart to pity and to take some personal share however small in helping now, with the hope to do more in after life. To how many have not these visits been the source of their resolution to spend their lives for the benefit of others it is difficult to say. From these visits you will also understand the great necessity of practising thrift, which is becoming more and more urgent each day as a consequence of this terrible war.

Thirdly, you should, according to your means, also take part in the works of charity. It is very edifying to know that there are a good number of school girls who are daily doing something for war charities; their good example should stimulate others to do the same. You should give your name at least as aspirants to social charitable associations, ready to become active members soon after leaving school. I know that there are boys who have already done so towards the Society of St. Vincent de Paul; may their example be followed by many more.

Finally, you must put into practice every day the lessons you have learnt of discipline, orderliness, and sportsmanship, otherwise you will never be ready for those services of which the country may be in need and which you may be called upon to perform.

Before concluding, there is another advice that I would like to give, especially to the elder girls, and that is that all should acquire some practical knowledge in Home Nursing and First Aid, which have become so important and useful in these days. I know that there are already many girls who have attended the course of lectures given on these subjects awarded by the examiners, and I hope that their number will increase.

I conclude by blessing you all and asking God to help you to take to heart these few advices and enable you to put them into practice according to your ability, and above all to never well in mind on this "Empire Day" the duties you owe to the State as loyal citizens and to God as true Christians.

ESSAY COMPETITION AT ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE.

Since its formation, the St. Joseph's College (Old Boys') Association has made it a practice to offer prizes for competition in the five highest classes of the school for the best essays on "Empire Day" in each class. The competition was again held this year.

At the request of the Rev. Bro. Director, the essays were submitted to Mr. E. Ralphs, Inspector of English Schools, for adjudication. The results, announced at the parade at the College yesterday morning, are as follows:—Class 1.—A. Abdoolrahim; Class 2.—Nigel Braga; Class 3.—Leo d'Almada; Class 4.—S. Gned; Class 5.—L. Lebedel; Class 6.—H. Barros; Class 7.—Hugh Braga; and Class 8.—Lau Yu Chong.

The prizes, which consisted of suitable books, were presented by Mr. Ralphs to the successful competitors. In making the presentation he said:—The task of final adjudication was no easy one, as the papers I read were very good indeed, and I congratulate all the writers on their efforts.

Your Head Master has asked me to say a few words on Empire Day, but many of you have written such excellent essays on the subject that, speaking at such short notice, I find it difficult to say much that has as yet been left unsaid.

St. Joseph's College is to be congratulated upon the patriotic spirit shown annually in its celebration of Empire Day, and thanks are due to the St. Joseph's College Association, which generously provides prizes for the Empire Day essays.

Although the foundations of the vast Empire to which we belong were laid centuries ago, by far the greatest development took place during the reign of Queen Victoria. It is fitting, therefore, that on the anniversary of her birth, the growth and glory of the Empire should be year by year celebrated. Queen Victoria ascended the throne of an Empire embracing 83 million square miles; she handed it down to her illustrious son and successor, King Edward VII, with three million square miles added to it. When she began her reign the Empire covered one-sixth of all the land of the globe; she handed to her successor a territory embracing nearly one-fourth of the whole of the globe. On this territory of more than four hundred millions of people—more than one-fifth of all the world's inhabitants—people of every race and clime, of every colour and every religion, speaking innumerable tongues and living in various degrees of civilisation. The story of the building of the Empire is far too long for me to tell to-day, but we can remember that the Empire is the result of the strenuous self-sacrifice of men and women of our race who have gone forth, regardless of dangers and difficulties, to carry the flag and all that the flag implies to every corner of the earth. And as new peoples have come within the fold of the Empire they have been shown by our Empire builders and rulers that they can rest confident in the knowledge that under British rule justice, freedom, and peace are established. And in this great world-war in which we are now engaged to-day, being to one or other of the Allied Nations—are fighting not for vain-glorious conquest, but for a peace which shall ensure to all nations the blessings of justice and freedom. (Applause.)

Bro. Aimar, Director of the College, briefly replied. The scholars, to the number of over five hundred, and fifty then marched past and saluted the flag. On the call of Bro. Aimar three rousing cheers were given for the King, after which the boys marched to the Catholic Cathedral, where a Commemorative Service was held for scholars attending the Catholic schools in Hongkong and Kowloon.

(Continued on page 5.)

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[69]

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THE Agency of the Company has To-day been transferred from Messrs. W. G. WORCESTER & Co. (resigned) to MESSRS. J. M. DA ROCHA & Co., of No. 9, Ice House Street.

W. A. RAY,
Manager for China.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1917. [698]

THE SECOND GYMKHANA MEETING
of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 26th May, 1917, commencing at 3.30 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be 8/- for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hong Kong to be present.

MADAME FLINT left for Paris yesterday, and will RETURN to Hongkong the end of September, with a Choice Assortment of Evening and Day Gowns, Costumes, etc. Any ORDERS intended to have been placed with her before her departure can be forwarded to and receive her personal supervision.

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IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912
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Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [687]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 25TH MAY, 1917.

THE STATE OF KWANGTUNG.

The details which were related at the Criminal Sessions a few days ago of the robbery and kidnapping at Deep Bay, in the New Territory, remind us of the very unsettled condition of life in the Canton delta. There is, fortunately, a bright side to the sordid story, for, although the outrage was committed nearly two years ago, Nemesis has overtaken two of the miscreants. The arm of the law, when such crimes take place in British territory, is long, and acts as a deterrent to other evildoers. It is particularly satisfactory to know that corporal punishment, as well as a long term of imprisonment, was meted out to those who captured, and held to ransom, the only son of a peaceful Chinese contractor. This is not the only case of kidnapping that has occurred recently in this district. It is but a few weeks ago that an ex-pupil of Queen's College died as a result of the treatment he received at the

There is vast wealth in the earth, and the people who will benefit most by its exploitation are the Cantonese. Expert advice and foreign supervision are essential to success. Improved methods of transport, also, are needed. There is good coal in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, and there are also other minerals awaiting enterprise in order to provide profit and employment to the people in the districts wherein they are situated. It is a remarkable anomaly in China that, while the native business man is generally shrewd and enterprising, the officials are almost always, at heart, opposed to progress. In the Customs, the Salt Gabelle and the Post Office, the administration by Europeans produces large revenues for the Chinese Government. If only the officials would employ men like the late Sir ROBERT HART or Sir RICHARD DANE to advise them about the mines, there would be no difficulty in providing remunerative employment for the natives.

On Wednesday night the Dockyard Recreation Club had a whist drive to which a number of friends had been invited. Mr. H. Budden carried out the duties of M.C., and after an enjoyable evening Mr. V. Stannard, the Hon. Secretary, presented the prizes to the following successful competitors:—Ladies—1st, Mrs. Sears; 2nd, Mrs. Brock; 3rd, Mrs. Bewell; Booby prize, Mrs. Alderman. Gentlemen—1st, Mr. Morley; 2nd, Petty Officer Buckett, R.N.; 3rd, Mr. A. B. Allen; Booby prize, Mr. Lawrence.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY CELEBRATION.

THE FINANCIAL RESULT.

At a meeting of the St. George's Day Celebration Committee this week it was reported that the sum raised had amounted to \$33,000 odd.

It was decided to devote this money, in equal moities of £1,000 each to—
Lord Roberts' Workshops for training disabled soldiers to earn their living.

The Dreadnought Hospital and other
Mine-sweepers' charities.
The Prisoners-of-War Fund...
The French Red Cross.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HONGKONG AND THE GERMANS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—As if Mr. McGuigan's two long essays on Free Trade were not enough, he inflicted a third thundering one on this subject, which he so ably handles. The subject, however, bristles with many issues, and he has now distinctly drifted to Socialism—a very debatable policy—which has rent Europe asunder for many years past and up to the present has been found more destructive than constructive.

As I said in my last letter, the question before us is whether or not, in the light of recent revolutions, it is meet that the Germans should return to their former places and avocations, and have free run of the British Colonies and Possessions. Mr. McGuigan, in his last letter, lays all the blame for what has happened on the autocrats of Germany and, in a feeble way, seeks to exculpate the nation from all responsibility and opprobrium. A nation steeped in and saturated with the teachings of Teutoshke, an education of might over right, whose heterodoxy recognises no rights for feeble nations; whose teaching has corrupted and tainted the whole German nation, perverted their mentality and made megalomaniacs of them so that they have cast all morality to the winds, have "staggered humanity," by their cruel and heartrending atrocities, out-heroded Herod in the treatment of the Jews, and wounded the feelings and outraged the solidities and have disgraced European civilization in the eyes of the Asiatics and the whole world. Look at the individual German in all parts of the world—how have they behaved themselves in the neutral countries under whose protection they were living! In

America, by arson, treachery, conspiracy. Look at Mexico, what have they done there? Everywhere they are found to be Judases. Yet these are the gentry whom some British people by various plausible arguments and in the interest of Free Trade now ask us to invite into our midst after the war on the old easy, free terms. Are the British traders so farayed out and so poor a part of the world, that they needs must call in the Germans for adjustment of their trade? Will the principles of "Free Trade" be incomplete without the advent of the German traders in our own Colonies and Dependencies? Is that to be the reward of our brave soldiers, who go to face death for their country, leaving behind them all they hold dear in this world? What will those who return think, when they see their places already taken by the very men they went out to fight? Certain, if that is to be the result, we must have found this war in vain! But, no happily this is not to be. Already, wise measures have been uttered. Britain has many wise ministers and statesmen left, who have prescience enough to guard it against such dangers. Read the recent speech of the soldier-statesman, General Smuts, in which he said, *inter alia*, that he hoped, when the time for settlement came, we would remember not merely Central Europe, but the whole of the British Empire. He did not wish the Empire to have fought in vain. We did not fight for material gain, nor for security, but for our ever uttered security. Wiser words were never uttered. Only recently, Mr. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, said that wherever he got an opportunity he was going to advocate preference within the Empire, and he hoped to do this in the course of a few months, within the walls of the New Zealand Parliament at Wellington.

It is on such brains that we rely for the safety and well-being of our vast Empire, and not on hard, calculating men, who coolly count their coins and gains during and after this great war. Thank goodness, such people are few and far between. As the poet wrote:—

—1st. Mrs. "Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

man. decay.
Petty The British have not sunk so low as that.
A. B. The war has amply demonstrated that
fact and more.—Yours, etc.,
H. S. KAVARANA,
Canton, 23rd May.

Chlorine, 2004 — 2005

THE WAR.

BRITISH TRENCH-RAIDING ON WESTERN FRONT.

ITALIANS DRIVE BACK ENEMY ATTACKS

GERMANY APOLOGISES TO SPAIN.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, May 22nd.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We successfully raided the trenches eastward of Vermelles. There is nothing to report from the rest of the front.

RHEIMS BOMBARDED.

PARIS, May 22nd.
A communiqué states:—There was violent artillery firing at Valenciennes and the California Plateau. Rheims was heavily bombed.

Italian Front.

EARLIER CABLES
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY ATTACKS DRIVEN BACK.

ROME, May 22nd.
An official report states:—We repulsed violent raids at Cavento Pass, Pluberga Bridge, and the Giunelle Valley. We heavily drove back attacks on Mount Dossoalto and Mount Zugna. Also local attacks in the Posina Valley and Asiago Plateau in the Carnia. Repeated enemy attempts eastward of Gorizia failed to drive us from the hill southward of Grazigna. Our airship bombed the enemy's rear lines at Vogrisca.

GERMANY CONCILIATES NEUTRALS

LONDON, May 22nd.
Germany has apologised to Spain for the recent violation of Spanish territorial waters. Germany promised to respect Spanish rights in the future. Germany is also attempting to conciliate Sweden, asserting that the torpedoing of the three Swedish ships was accidental. The Norwegian Shipping Gazette emphasises that the German respectfulness to Spain and Sweden is due to the fact that there is some risk where they are concerned, but Germany has not apologised for the sinking of Norwegian ships and the killing of hundreds of Norwegian sailors.

General.

EARLIER CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GEN. SMUTS' SPEECH.

LONDON, May 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Mr. A. W. Yeo asked whether, in view of its importance, the speech of General Smuts at the House of Commons luncheon on the 15th inst. would be reprinted, published and distributed to the Allies and Neutrals. Lord Hugh Cecil replied that the speech had been reprinted in English as a pamphlet for the British Empire and America, and translations were being prepared for the Allies and Neutrals. Mr. Yeo suggested that the speech should be circulated in the schools, as it would have a good effect upon the young life of the nation.

COTTON-WEAVERS' STRIKE POSTPONED.

LONDON, May 24th.
Owing to the intervention of Sir G. Askwith, the threatened strike of cotton-weavers, mentioned on the 14th inst., has been postponed for a fortnight. After Whitstide the employers will make proposals for a settlement which will be submitted to the workers' representatives.

EMPIRE DAY.

(Continued from page 5.)

EMPIRE DAY SHOOTING COMPETITION.

TEAM PRIZE WON BY THE 74TH PUNJABIS.

ICE-SERGEANT GRIMMETT SCORES HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL TOTAL.

In spite of the very unfavourable weather, the British and American Inter-Services shooting competition, held under the auspices of the Hongkong Police Reserve at King's Park range yesterday, was carried through most successfully, and, in its later stages particularly, was highly interesting and exciting. Until almost the last shot was fired it was impossible to say who the winner would be. In the morning the conditions under which the shooting had to be conducted were extremely bad. Rain was falling heavily for some time, and although this ceased later in the day, a persistent haze militated seriously against high scoring. As regards the general arrangements there was nothing but praise for those responsible. The meeting had been organised by the Deputy Superintendent of the Police Reserve, Mr. F. C. Jenkin, with his characteristic thoroughness and efficiency, and he was the first to acknowledge the valuable co-operation of Chief-Inspector Chichester, who also acted as squadding officer for the day. Mr. F. C. Jenkin himself carried out the duties of official scorer, assisted by P. W. J. Gaskell, Captain G. C. Wood, the range officer, and Captain Erskine, the officer in charge of the butts. The cup for the winning team was presented by the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., and the cup for the best individual score was given by Mr. F. C. Jenkin. These were the only two prizes.

POST-WAR ENQUIRY.

LONDON, May 22nd.
In the House of Commons, Mr. J. L. Baird announced that Lord Northcliffe was Chairman of a Committee to enquire into aerial and civil communications after the war. The Committee will include Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, representing the India Office; Sir Thomas Mackenzie, New Zealand; Mr. W. P. Schriener, High Commissioner of South Africa.

ALLIES' PURCHASES IN AMERICA.

New York, May 22nd.
The Allies' purchases will in future be made through a Commission supervised by the Government, instead of through the Morgans, thus saving the Morgans' commission.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, May 22nd.
At the annual meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, the President said he had received strange tales of the doings of some of their most distinguished travellers in the East. For instance, one was engaged on a political mission almost within sight of Mecca. Another, as geographer and archaeologist, directed from a seaplane the bombardment of an enemy depot in Asia Minor, in order that a Greek Temple might not be damaged. Another, a lady, was engaged in strenuous staff work in Mesopotamia.

RAJAH BROOKE.

LONDON, May 22nd.
The first part of the funeral service of the Rajah of Sarawak was held in the Parish Church, Cirencester, yesterday, the coffin being covered with the national flag of Sarawak.

The chief mourners included the Rance, the Tuan Muda, the Sayang Muda and the Tuan Bangau. Several officers of the Sarawak Government were also present.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, May 24th.
Silver is quoted at 37 7/8, and the market is very quiet.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PREMIER DISMISSED.

PEKING, May 23rd.
A Presidential Mandate, issued today, states:—"Tuan Chi-jui, Premier and Minister for War, is hereby dismissed from office. "Wu Ting-fang, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is hereby appointed acting Premier, and Chang Chen-yu, vice-Minister for War, is hereby appointed temporarily to take charge of the affairs of the Ministry. "Wang Shih-chen is hereby specially appointed Commander-in-Chief of precautionary troops in the regions of Peking and Tientsin."

I understand that the Mandate was signed last night, but was withheld in order to give Tuan, the Premier, an opportunity to resign. He declined to do this, however, and was dismissed. Tuan left his office at seven o'clock this evening. The Chinese are apprehensive of trouble.

The full scores are given below:—

74TH PUNJABIS.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
L. N. D. Singh	27	19	31	23	28	128
N. N. Singh	27	10	20	32	28	137
N. N. S. Nawaz	28	17	31	23	23	122
L. N. M. Singh	24	17	39	25	31	130
S. A. Din	20	17	39	30	27	133
Team totals	132	86	169	133	136	658

DOCKYARD DEFENCE CORPS.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Brook	30	18	32	29	27	132
Wright	24	15	33	30	27	129
Sears	23	18	41	27	25	134
Cousins	20	16	30	26	24	130
Goodman	26	16	32	29	29	132
Team totals	129	83	168	141	132	653

HONGKONG POLICE.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
P. Woodhouse	29	10	24	27	22	112
Insp. Grant	27	17	25	30	30	131
Sgt. Pitt	32	19	32	28	25	136
Sgt. Avenell	27	24	34	28	27	140
L. Sgt. Grimmett	30	23	36	29	28	146
Team totals	134	86	154	144	132	650

VOLUNTEER CORPS.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Capt. Scott	29	15	27	26	26	123
Sgt. Bradbury	25	16	31	28	29	129
Sgt. Manuk	25	21	33	27	29	135
Cpl. Heath	30	18	34	29	26	137
Cpl. Eldridge	27	19	31	23	18	118
Team totals	130	89	156	133	129	637

VETERAN RESERVES.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Q.M.S. Mackay	27	15	35	31	29	140
Sgt. Bannerman	29	16	27	23	31	131
Cpl. Carpmann	28	11	24	23	27	113
Q.M.S. Tolla	27	19	32	27	28	135
Pte. Jenkins	26	19	20	31	29	125
Team totals	137	77	138	145	142	639

18TH INFANTRY.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
S. R. Khan	25	16	35	20	20	134
S. N. A. Khan	21	17	31	27	19	115
H. M. A. Ali	26	22	26	31	23	133
S. Rahmatullah	20	16	29	29	28	122
L. N. I. Khan	27	14	38	27	22	128
Team totals	119	85	169	143	126	632

R.E.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Lieut. Wahl	28	15	30	21	25	119
S.M. Richmond	27	12	26	23	24	112
S.M. Bryant	29	20	37	25	25	135
Q.M.S. Wilson	29	15	34	28	23	129
Q.M.S. Black	29	21	40	27	23	140
Team totals	136	83	167	124	121	631

ROYAL NAVY.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
C.P.O. Cree	31	21	34	31	28	145
L. E. Bodey	25	16	40	26	25	132
Pte. Murray	28	15	17	23	27	103
Sgt. Loch	23	19	32	26	26	122
Lockhart	27	16	25	29	23	120
Team totals	132	81	148	137	129	627

U.S.S.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
W. M. Castevens	28	14	41	28	24	135
C. H. Milburn	28	17	34	25	22	126
G. C. Wiser	25	15	28	25	23	116
E. G. Dunlap	25	18	26	29	22	120
C. R. Durrant	26	17	29	24	28	124
Team totals	132	81	158	131	118	620

POLICE RESERVE.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Franks, A.S.P.	31	11	25	29	29	125
C. Insp. Roylance	25	13	23	26	24	111
C. Insp. S. Khan	27	17	37	25	31	137
C. Insp. Lammett	23	18	19	29	32	108
Sgt. Ralph	29	19	38	27	26	133
Team totals	135	78	133	136	132	614

R.G.A.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
Lieut. Harris	19	13	25	24	22	103
Snd. Lt. Wilkinson	28	20	21	24	26	119
M. Gun. Hartree	26	12	30	27	25	120
Sgt. Martin	23	18	36	30	24	131
Sgt. Maj. Heath	23	14	26	29	23	115
Team totals	119	77	138	134	120	588

H.M.S.	300 yards	200 yards	100 yards	50 yards	25 yards	Total
P.O. Parmenter	25	11	31	24	20	111
P.O. McClelland	26	19	19	27	24	115
Le. S. Harwood	20	16	33	26	24	119
Sgt. Fletcher	17	13	25	20	16	91
Pte. French	23	16	33	20	12	104
Team totals	111	75	141	117	96	540

At the conclusion of the competition Mr. F. C. Jenkin asked Major Morgan to present the cups to the captain of the Punjab team and to Lieut. Sgt. Grimmett, and after he had performed this pleasing ceremony, Major Morgan expressed the heartfelt thanks of all concerned to Mr. Jenkin for arranging that competition and for the most excellent way in which all the shooting competitions organised by the Police Reserve were run. There had been a change this time in the winners. The Volunteer Reserves had at last been ousted from their pride of place. Under the new scheme of defence, he suggested, Mr. Jenkin would have to arrange for the shooting competition by companies.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

K.C.C. (B) v. C.R.C. (B.)

To be played at Causeway Bay on Saturday, commencing at 4.15 p.m.—K.C.C. team—C. W. Jeffries, L. J. Blackburn, O. J. Stapleton, J. Ralston, R. Anderson and R. H. Jewsbury.

POLICE RESERVE ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

The concluding engagement of Empire Day was the Police Reserve assault-at-arms, at the Volunteer Headquarters, when a large number of men of the Colony's and Allied forces were present to witness an entertaining programme which had been arranged by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, D.S.P. (R.), Staff Inspector Wilden (Chairman of the Organising Committee), and Staff Inspector Clarke. The gathering was a most enthusiastic one, and in view of the fact that there were British and American contestants, the various events and items were always well received, and good-humoured feeling prevailed. In addition to some club-swinging, there were several boxing bouts, the chief of which was a ten 2-minute round contest between Seaman Simes, R.N., and Sapper Smith, R.E. These two men met at the last boxing display, and when, owing to some dissatisfaction at the decision of the referee in awarding the fight to Smith on points, a challenge was issued, and the boxers agreed to meet last evening. This meeting had been looked forward to with much expectation. There was also a mosquito-weight contest, and a skillful exhibition of club-swinging by Sgt. McGregor, R.E. The whole programme concluded with a hustling battle royal by four men of the U. S. Navy, in which some exhilarating "slogging" was witnessed until only one of the four men was left standing.

The referees in the various events were Mr. H. J. Gedge and Mr. W. S. Bailey. The first "scrap" was between Ben Miller and Kelly Tong, who were down for a six round contest. The Chinese shaped very well, indeed and forced matters considerably. Both men went down for a few seconds in the opening round, a lot of punishment being reciprocated. The contest developed on somewhat amusing lines, as the result of both men slogging at each other and becoming exceedingly groggy, so much so that they were unable to follow up an advantage. Half-way through the third round, Tong, after getting in some heavy body blows which dazed Miller, managed to get in a heavy right hook to the point which laid Miller out several seconds beyond the count. The Chinese was loudly applauded for his victory.

This was followed by an event which was not on the programme, a six 2-minute round contest between a seaman and a soldier. The men punched each other for all they were worth, so much so that before the second round was half-way through the seaman gave up; he had not a punch left in him. The next contest was between two little boys, for the Mosquito Weight Championship of the Colony, the "men" being an off-spring of "Kid" Marriott, and a youngster named "Boyo" Phillips. Phillips was much the bigger boy, but Marriott cleverly got in under his reach, and amused everyone by the workmanlike manner in which he rained blows on Phillips in the region of the wind. It was quite a lively set-to, in which plenty of real ring-fight was exhibited, especially on the part of the mite Marriott, but Phillips used his weight in a manner which told. It was a three round affair, and both the boys came up quite fresh for the last bout, which was full of life. Mr. Bailey could not have done better than to declare the "fight" a draw; it was a most exhilarating little contest, which proved highly entertaining.

A three round exhibition "sparring" followed between Acharn, who knocked out the American, Royal, last week, and Seaman Isaacs, who, last season, fought a draw with Richards. It was a most interesting bout, for which the men received cups. Two Americans next occupied the ring, Seaman Fox meeting Marine Stoddard in a six round contest. Craig was the referee. This was a very tame contest, the men confining themselves to a series of "tapping" tactics which had no effect. The Marine livened matters up somewhat in the fifth round, and got home several times fairly heavily. The men went all out in the last round, and the correct result of the contest was a draw.

There was an interesting wrestling contest after the interval (catch-as-catch-can) between Saltman (U. S. Marine) and Seaman Pardy, R.N. The fall was on or off the mat, and Mr. W. Logan was the referee. The seaman won the first minute. After another ten minutes the Seaman secured the second fall with the half Nelson, and thus won the contest. This event was followed by the fight of the evening, between Seaman Simes, R.N., and Sapper Smith, R.E. It was a ten 2-minute round contest, the referee being Mr. Bailey. Both men scored 9th. There was little to choose between the men in the first two rounds, though there were some lively passages in which Smith did most of the leading. It was the same in the next two rounds. Smith managed to use his ubiquitous left fairly freely, and Simes got home several times with blows which seemed to have more sting in them than the soldier's. There was some heavy hitting in rounds five and six, though the points must have been fairly even. Both men bled from the nose at the end of the sixth round, but they came up quite fresh for the seventh. It was a good, clean fight, and when, in the seventh round, about half-way through, Simes got home heavily to the nose, Smith gave up, his breathing apparently being so badly affected as the result of the bleeding.

The programme concluded with a lively battle royal, which roused the spectators to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Amongst those present were Sir William Rees Davies, H.E. Major-General Ventris, Col. Ward, the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharpe, K.C., and Commodore Sandeman.

ENTERTAINMENT TO SERVICE MEN.

BY THE MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE, KOWLOON.

The ladies and children of the Kowloon Branch of the Ministering Children's League very kindly entertained a large number of men in H.M. Services to tea in the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home on Wednesday afternoon, and afterwards to a Concert and Display in the Seamen's Institute. About three hundred and fifty men, representing all the units in the Command, and including a fair sprinkling of men from the Naval Yard, sat down to tea. Tables were served by the ladies of the League, assisted by the children, who helped to promote a feeling of the utmost good humour and friendliness. At the beginning of the concert the thanks of the men for the excellent tea provided and for the kind thought thus shown were well expressed by Bombardier Wilson. The beautiful display given by the children was so thoroughly enjoyed that another vote of thanks was called for at the end of the concert, and cheer after cheer was given for the children. The whole affair was something of a novelty in Service circles, but a big number agreed with Bombardier Wilson that it was the most enjoyable concert they had attended during their stay in the Colony.

All the expenses are being met by the ladies of the League. The movement was initiated by Mrs. Aitken, President of the League, who was assisted by members and associates. Hearty thanks are due to all who so generously helped, including the B.A.T. for a large supply of cigarettes. The event was so evidently a success that it is the intention of the promoters to give another performance during the Autumn.

Entertainments of this kind come within the idea of the Services Entertainment Fund. If, however, a few friends are willing at any time to promote and to pay for entertainments of similar character, the work of the Fund will thus be efficiently furthered. Not charity, but thoughtful friendliness and goodwill, is the motto of the S.E.F.

THE PRIVILEGE OF BEING A BRITISH SUBJECT.

REGISTRATION CASE AT SHANGHAI.

At H.B.M.'s Police Court, Shanghai, on May 18th, before Mr. G. W. King, J. Glassman was charged with stating that he was a British subject and failing to register at H.M. Consulate-General, contrary to the China Order in Council, 1904. Mr. Whitmore prosecuted, and told the Court that on Wednesday last he was informed that the defendant had applied to a British firm for a position, stating that he was a British subject. He looked up the man's record to see if he was registered and found that he was not. He reported the matter to the Consul-General, who thought it advisable to find out whether Glassman was a British subject or not, and the information was made out. Later in the day he received a card bearing the name "Glaisher", and the defendant came in. He said he wanted to register and said he had been naturalized in Hongkong between 1900 and 1910. He added that he had lost his registration papers. A despatch had been sent to Hongkong for confirmation of the man's story, but meantime they were unable to register him. In the circumstances he would ask leave to withdraw the case.

His Worship, in agreeing to this course, remarked that the authorities had been perfectly right in bringing the defendant before the Court for not registering. They had made inquiries and up to the present he had been unable to satisfy them that he was a British subject. Therefore it was obvious that they should ask to withdraw because they could not ask him to find that the defendant had not registered. In these days to be a British subject was a privilege and people who wished to be British subjects must obey the regulations and must register themselves.

HONGKONG RESERVES.

ORDER BY MAJOR WATKIN, O.C., R.E.V.E. All parades ordered for Friday, 25th inst., are cancelled. The lecture on Firing Instruction to Officers and N.C.O.s is postponed to Thursday, 31st May. (Sgd.) C. CHAMKIN, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R. Hongkong, 24th May, 1917.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES.
Tuesday, May 29th.—Ambulance Platoon. Also Recruits of all Companies under O. S. Major.
Wednesday, May 30th.—No. 2 Company under own Commander. No. 2 Section at Water Police Station. Ambulance Platoon at Tung Wah Hospital, at 6 p.m.
Friday, June 1st.—No. 1 Section and No. 2 Platoon at Central. Also Recruits of all Companies for passing out by A.S.P. (B). (Sd.) F. C. JENKIN, D.S.P. (R.). 24th May, 1917.

MAIL BY AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, May 1st.
The British Board of Aviation announces the appointment of a committee with a view to starting the transportation of mail matter by flying machines after the war. Lord Northcliffe has

GERMAN NEUTRALITY. IMPUDENT MENDACITY AND KNAVERY INSEPARABLE FROM GERMAN PATRIOTISM.

In a recently published work ("The Foundations of Germany," by J. Ellis Barker) the author draws a comparison between the average Englishman and German by no means flattering to the former.

The passage would scarcely arrest attention if it were not for the fact that the writer is well-known to be of recent Teutonic origin and strong British patriotism, and being, therefore, exceptionally well acquainted with both countries his opinion becomes of singular interest. Any attempt at an extended comparison of psychological differences would be a matter of very considerable labour, unattended by any corresponding practical benefit, but at the same time certain salient points must present themselves to those who have studied the more essential features of German History, as shown in that of the Predominant State, from the accession of Frederick the Great up to the present time. To those who have undertaken such a study, a natural question presents itself—Is Germany's position among nations due to the inherent virtues of the isolated people, or to the genius of isolated leaders? Reasonable evidence goes to show that the latter is mainly, if not entirely, the foundation of that position.

It is a common-place piece of knowledge that Frederick the Great, by means which render his memory odious, raised Prussia from insignificance to a position of power in the Council of Europe, and that his death was the prelude of a decline which culminated in the Battle of Jena, and the national humiliation that followed it. It was Napoleon's object to crush his enemy into subjection, and this object he certainly achieved; but had he foreseen the future he would probably have crushed him out of existence. The task which was left incomplete has now assumed gigantic proportions, and what a century ago was a campaign of weeks has now become one of years, and requires the concentrated efforts of civilisation for its completion. Prussia's second period of greatness was due to the unscrupulous genius of Bismarck, and had his counsels been followed, the Empire which he consolidated might have remained powerful and respected. He disappeared, and the guidance of the State passed into the hands of a Royal successor, who united a settled conviction of his own Divine Mission as a world-wide conqueror and regenerator of the human race, with characteristics suggestive of a crazy mountebank.

Of the two periods of National ascendancy which are evident, each was dependent on that rare endowment of impudent mendacity and knavery which seems inseparable from German patriotism and each, in turn, was dependent on an individual.

Further study of these periods show German characteristics in a singularly unfavourable light. Brutal in triumph and abject in defeat, the German people reveal themselves as drilled into success by autocratic leadership, but incapable, in the absence of such leadership, of acting on their own initiative or of surviving a serious reverse. In the latter particular the contrast with France is singularly striking. France, after the war of 1870, was crushed, and her recovery, unlike that of Prussia, depended on no isolated leaders, but on the courage and freedom of the people, and the energy with which they rid themselves of these internal causes which had contributed to their misfortunes. After Jena, on the other hand, it is no exaggeration to say that Prussia sank helplessly into the lowest depths of national degradation, and it is certain that her means of recovery were not found in the spirit of the people, but in the work and influence of Baron von Stein.

It is true that the acts of national turpitude on which the German Empire has so far been measured have been founded have been undertaken without the active assent of the people, and it is equally true that the people not only approve of, but glory in such acts. It is the same spirit, one of slavish submission and national vanity, which enables them to contemplate with apparent composure the amazing antics in which their Imperial Master reveals his disordered mind, and, in war, to express their loyalty to this beloved Monarch by acts of sensual atrocity that would repel the instincts of a decently-minded savage. The absence of moral proportion in the German mind, as shown by such atrocities, may reasonably be attributed to the repressive system which is considered necessary for the welfare of the State, and which has produced a people unaccustomed to liberty, and therefore unfitted for self-government, and merely acting, alike at present and in the past, as the tools of an unscrupulous autocracy. While destructive of freedom of thought, the system has grossly flattered national vanity, and is, therefore, responsible for the famous self-complacency revealed in the public Press, and for the colossal ignorance which attaches an inverse sense, to the category of murders and unnamable abominations perpetrated in the sacred interests of the Fatherland.

Although we are all sufficiently acquainted with well authenticated examples of German mentality, the following anecdote is worth recording:—An English officer, recently a prisoner, whose word is beyond doubt, personally related to the writer the instance of a German officer who paraded his men close to the Englishmen's enclosure, and then delivered himself of a harangue in which he held forth, as an indictment for valour in the cause of the Fatherland, the possession of the wives, sisters, daughters of the very prisoners near whom he was standing, many of whom must have thoroughly grasped the main purport of his bestial exhortations. It is, in the very nature of the case, no injustice to state that this oratorical

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE ANALYSIS OF PAIN. A LEGACY AND A RETROSPECT.

(BY A CORRESPONDENT IN THE "TIMES.")

Lie awake in a long hospital ward, night after night, day after day. Sleep seems something that has no place in the present existence. It is a memory of a far-away past, when the world had not yet gone mad. All this time there is a hot iron searing your spine, and every nerve from the base of your skull to your feet seems as if it were a channel for molten metal in perpetual circulation. Learn to wait for the hypodermic injection, to hope for it, and dream of its effects. Then learn the bitterest disappointment of all, when sleep does not come, and the pain racks all your body.

Then, perhaps, you may learn something of the psychology of pain and its true definition. One gets a queer philosophy in this case. As each shooting nerve-storm reaches the brain there is at first the idea that it cannot be borne. Then gradually comes a different outlook. You find yourself counting these throbbing pains. You even speculate on where the next one will occur. You calculate how many there are to the minute. You measure their intensity, and see which are the worst. They are like the waves on a sandy beach open to the ocean, for they are not all equally powerful. Perhaps every seventh tells most.

There was a man once who was wounded at Gallipoli. He was shot in the wrist, and his hand was very nearly severed. He walked down to the dressing-station, and was sent on board a ship that was being used as a hospital vessel. There he was operated on without an anaesthetic and his arm was amputated above the elbow. He fainted with the loss of blood, and was put out on the deck. A hospital orderly, coming round the deck, saw the man white face, and pulled the blanket over his head and tucked it in, so that others should not see it. Later, however, the supposedly dead man came to life again and sat up. He turned to an Australian doctoring next to him. "Give me a cigarette," he said. The Australian looked at him in half horror. "No fear," he said, "you passed out an hour ago!" But the man got his cigarette, lit it by holding the match-box between his knees and striking the match with the only hand he had left. Then he promenaded the deck until he was found by a doctor, who sent him back to his stretcher with strict injunctions not to move again. All that time the man was in terrible pain, but he had managed to detach himself and look at it merely as one interested, but not affected. He said this himself, and he marvelled at it, for he also said that when he had to go to the dentist he often passed the door twice before going in, and sometimes bolted from the waiting-room. But that was before the war.

There was another man, in France, who had an arm blown clean away. When some one pointed it out to him, for he did not know it was gone altogether, he said, "Damn!" That was all he said. He then walked three miles to a dressing station after applying a rough-and-ready tourniquet. Before he got there he was wounded again, in the head this time, but he kept on, and arrived at the hospital station laughing.

All this goes to show that the mere bearing of pain can be accomplished by anyone if he has a philosophic temperament, and the usual amount of grit. Cases in hospitals where there are nerve complications with structural wounds are more difficult to deal with. A man's nerve can go so utterly that he even imagines pain. On the other hand, he can so accustom himself to bearing pain that he can have the most complicated dressings done without anaesthetic. Races of tougher fibre than the Western Europeans stand these things with an almost unbelievable amount of stoicism. The Turk at Tossoum and Gallipoli, no matter how badly wounded he was, never uttered a groan. He made no word of complaint, but sat stolidly on the hospital train or ship, waiting the time when his wounds could be attended to. He refused anaesthetics in many cases, and sat up on the operating table, smoking cigarettes while the surgeon did his work. It is the same with the condemned criminal in China. He can kneel at the end of a long line and watch the executioner doing his work right up to the time when he reaches the man next to him. Then he bows his neck and commends his soul to his ancestors with much less ado than the average European about to have a tooth out.

Let us hope this is going to form a racial characteristic with us. Long after the war is over and we have recovered from the legacy of wounds and bodily suffering our men who have been through the Valley of the Shadow and emerged safely will have an added courage which must be handed on to their children. It is one of the things we have to gain from the holocaust.

effort not only reflected the natural instincts of the filthy-minded barbarian who delivered it, but also those of very many of his brothers-in-arms. Such an occurrence, and it is by no means isolated, is an invaluable asset to the Allies by strengthening a resolve that when the hour of settlement arrives retributive payment will be extorted without mercy to the ultimate limits of possibility.

History affords a clue to the characteristics of which German policy is the outcome by indicating the fact that the ultimate foundation of the German Empire rests on a crime—the criminal seizure of Silesia. The spirit in which that crime was conceived and executed is perpetuated in the German mind to this day and is nourished as an essential part of National policy. It has produced those distorted moral instincts of which the results are now so frightfully apparent, and the system which, rendering future peace impossible, it is the task of civilisation to obliterate for ever.

NEW BRITISH MINISTERS AT WORK.

SIR JOSEPH MACLAY, THE SHIPPING CONTROLLER.

Extremes meet, or perhaps they are really not extremes? Sir Joseph MacLay, the great business expert from the Clyde, in features and in presence at once surprisingly and pleasingly resembles the man who more than any other in our time has imported into politics the motives and the hopes of religion. He is, it is true, much younger than Lord Morley, but here you have almost the twin brother of John Morley and the Newcastle days—the finely shaped head, the responsive mobile face, and the spare, insouciant, efficient frame: in a word, the apparent outfit for enterprises requiring mental and physical endurance.

External likeness may be pressed too far, but whatever may be his theological theories, Sir Joseph, too, is industriously and conscientiously set upon making this life as high and dignified as he can. It is no secret that in business he has acquired a fortune. Mr. Runciman, who knows him very well, told me, though not, of course, in these space saving, unsolicited newspaper articles, that he is a commercial success to be ashamed of, and that he gives not only his money but his time to good works. His tastes are simple, and his expenditure upon himself and his household, in times of peace as in times of war, would bear with undiminished head the severe scrutiny of the moralist. He is reported to have resigned his office of bailiff, or elective magistrate, in Glasgow to take part in the supervision of a great orphanage. In himself, and in his extremes, if they be extremes, of successful commerce and the higher life, both tempered by a dry and lively humour.

SILENCE AND RESOLUTION.

The Shipping Controller is no friend of journalists, for he will not talk—for himself, but he dismisses with his own hand the conclusion that he is the merest hint that he should go into Parliament, where everyone not only talks but talks again. If this man of silence is ever lured to a seat in the House of Commons, it will be to the chair of the Speaker, so called because he is the only Parliamentarian who need never speak.

Energy seemingly inexhaustible, tact and good humour equally unbounded, refreshingly individual personality, and irresistible resolution to have his wordless way even against principalities and powers, against eloquent Under Secretaries and voluminous Government Departments—who think their own Minutes more valuable than Time—are the characteristics which Whitehall discovered in him a few hours after the arrival of the express train which brought him from Glasgow. Scotsman as he is, he fits exactly into Raleigh's quotation from the French historian describing the fifteenth and sixteenth century English soldier: "The Englishman cometh with a conquering bravery as he that is accustomed to gain everywhere without any stay, to force out his guard, placed upon the bridge to keep the passage." For over two years the Admiralty had held and guarded its own inefficient control of the merchant shipping requisitioned for transport against the practical men of the Board of Trade, who had the Government and Parliament behind them, and who were necessarily more qualified for the work. Even when a separate Shipping Controller was appointed it was not proposed to deprive the Board of the transport arrangements, but whatever was proposed, these are, as an accomplished act, in the competent hands of Sir Joseph MacLay, to the relief of the shipowners and the advantage of the Allied cause. How the transfer was made is known only to Sir Joseph MacLay and the Admiralty, both are now equally speechless. But it is easy to guess.

HOW TO ECONOMISE TONNAGE.

The whole art of managing a ship consists in turning her round in the minimum time, in getting her out of port again and started with full cargo upon her return voyage without a moment's delay. Sir Joseph MacLay has been turning ships round all his life in less time than his competitors, while the Admiralty always seemed to suspect that turning a ship round in a hurry was an essential part of the British Navy. The spectacle of an empty, idle ship gives Sir Joseph MacLay the guilty impression of being accessory to a crime. If he can make the transport ships do two voyages where they only did one before, he will virtually double the transport tonnage without adding a single ship. The late Mr. Yerkes died without having realised his life-purpose of "getting a move on the London crowd," for most of us especially the stout and elderly, refrain still from running for our suburban trains. The Shipping Controller, more successful, has "got a move on" nearly all the ships which serve the Allies, and loading and unloading in the ports were never done before with such expedition or such economy of words.

This belated application to the Army transport shipping of the ancient principle that acceleration is equal to increase of life has been extended by the same competent and resolute hand to merchant shipping pure and simple. Mr. Runciman made a success of requisitioning as far as he was permitted to carry it, but his discretion was limited by the indiscretion of others. Sir Joseph MacLay goes on his own course, and says nothing. He has carried the requisitioning policy much further. The advantages of private management will be retained, but any profits above the blue-book rates will accrue to the State. Neutral shipping is being persuaded back into deep water, notwithstanding the submarines. Actual increase is being summoned from the shipyards to serve the same end as the accelerated voyage.

The Shipping Controller is assisted by committees, old and new, and by such well-known leaders in the shipping world as Mr. Thomas Ryan, Sir Kenneth Anderson, Mr. F. Lewis, and Mr. George Carter. And the great work proceeds prosperously without a single speech in Parliament on the country. A. M. D. in the Daily Chronicle.

U BOAT OUTRAGES. LOSS OF HOSPITAL SHIPS.

ADMIRALTY PROTEST.

INHUMAN GERMAN METHODS.

The Press Bureau announces:—

"A German wireless message accused Britain and France of employing vessels carrying the markings of Belgian relief ships for the purpose of attacking submarines. The allegation is untrue, and is merely a variation of the equally groundless assertion that the Entente is misusing hospital ships, evidently intended as a pretext for the torpedoing of Belgian relief ships without warning."

"The illegal and inhuman submarining of hospital ships is a culmination of the savagery which has brought the world face to face with a situation unparalleled in civilised warfare. It has no justification in any conceivable distortion of international law or the most brutal creed of necessity."

"Following the sinking of the *Asturias* and *Gloucester Castle*, Britain decided to transport her wounded in vessels not bearing distinctive markings, and notified Germany of the withdrawal of certain hospital ships. The fighting on the west front is leaving a very large number of wounded Germans on our hands. Practically all the ships bringing wounded are bound to carry a proportion of Germans. It remains to be seen whether this knowledge will deflect the German Government from its abominable course."

The Admiralty announced later:—

"The steamers *Donegal* and *Lanfranc* were torpedoed without warning on the evening of April 17th while transporting wounded to British ports. Owing to the German practice of sinking hospital ships, it is no longer possible to distinguish hospital ships because they would become more conspicuous targets. Therefore one hospital ship did not carry the distinguishing marks, but both were provided with an escort."

CASE OF THE "DONEGAL."

"The *Donegal* carried slightly wounded, 23 of whom, and 12 of the crew, are missing. The *Lanfranc* carried 234 British wounded, 167 German wounded, 52 of the medical staff, and 123 of the crew. Twenty-three British and fifteen Germans are missing. Patrol boats, at an imminent risk of being torpedoed, rescued 123 German wounded."

Another message says that the *Donegal* troopship was almost in sight of England when she was torpedoed in the stern. She carried slightly wounded, who did not require comforts while aboard the hospital ship. A strong sea was running at the time. Most of the wounded were seasick and lying in their berths. There was no panic. The ship floated for several hours. She sank 45 minutes after the rescuing ships had taken the last man aboard."

CASE OF THE "LANFRANC."

"The *Lanfranc* was attacked at 8 o'clock in the evening in a heavy sea. The week previously she saw the *Solta* sink in nine minutes after striking a mine in the Channel. She did not carry nurses owing to the submarine danger. During the passage to England the risks of torpedoing were discussed. German officers indignantly denied that hospital ships bear distinguishing marks had been torpedoed."

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent interviewed members of the crew. All agreed that some of the German officers behaved despicably and led in a panic a rush for the boats.

GERMAN WOUNDED SUFFER.

The boatswain said that the torpedo struck abaft the engine room, and tore a large hole in the ship's hull, and exploded below the ward containing the German cot cases. The explosion killed some of these, while the inrushing water drowned others. A remarkable difference was noticed between the wounded "Tommys" and Germans. The former were cool, calm, and joking, and obeyed orders promptly. The latter were in a state of terrible panic. Some went down on their knees imploring rescue. Others crawled on the decks in their shirts pleading for help. A few hastily jumped for the first rescuing vessel. It was impossible to save them owing to the danger of being struck between the hulls.

One sailor stated that the majority of the German wounded were terribly frightened. Those able to move left the panic, breaking out of the saloon in which they were confined. They were the first to reach the promenade deck, and the first to pump into the boats, pushing the others away.

"We heeled out and told them to wait their turn," the sailor continued. "The Germans mistook the first rescuing vessels coming alongside for a German destroyer, and cheered madly, believing that they would be taken off to Germany. When they realised their mistake many shouted, 'Kamerad, mercy!' Sixty Germans overcrowded one boat while she was hanging in the davits. The boat dropped into the sea, and the occupants fell out. Some were drowned."

SAILOR'S TYPICAL WARNING.

Another seaman, who had already signed on another vessel, despite three submarine experiences, when interviewed by the *Daily Chronicle's* representative, said: "Before the ship was torpedoed, a wounded German told me that 'it was hell out there in the trenches. Your guns are terrible and colossal. We are glad to be going to England.' I replied: 'Don't crow over-soon, cocky. You are not out of the wood yet.' Some laughed, while others repudiated the suggestion that there was any danger of being torpedoed. A couple of seconds after there was a torpedo explosion, and the vessel seemed to stop dead. She shivered like a leaf, and then staggered on."

LOADING THE BOATS.

The sailor raced for the deck, grabbed a life-belt, and went to his boat station. The alarm was then passed round.

Everyone was cool and collected, the officers calmly giving their orders for the carrying of the wounded to the boats. None were lowered until they were full, and all arrangements were completed.

"Some of the German officers," the sailor continued, "refused to wait their turn, and had to be knocked down. In contrast to these cowards, two Germans stayed below to help a stretcher case, saying, 'Never mind us; give the officer a place in the boat.' It is not known whether the officer was saved. I hope so for the sake of the two brave men who would not desert him."

"On one of the heavily-laden boats, the ropes jammed while she was being lowered. An officer gave me a knife, and said, 'Cut.' It worked beautifully, although there were forty-five people aboard. The boat dropped into the water on an even keel. Sixty Germans, disobeying orders, jumped into another boat. The tremendous weight tore the pulley ropes out of the hands of our men, who were lowering the boat, and the whole bunch was pitched into the water. Awful scenes were witnessed in the heavy sea. Many, owing to panic, did not wait to adjust their life-belts, and were drowned. A French trawler picked up my boat, and behaved splendidly, securing us as best they could, and even Germans, although it was clear that they were hated like poison."

"Some of the Germans protested against the submarine's inhumanity towards the wounded. A brigadier-General said sadly: 'I do not like the Fatherland for this.' Another added: 'If the people of Germany knew of this they would kick over the traces to-morrow.'"

The crew praise the way in which the officers handled the situation, and say:—

"The major of the medicine men was especially heroic in assisting the men to carry out their orders. The vessel settled down to an angle at which the bulkheads kept her afloat for a time. Everyone was taken off in half an hour."

PRUSSIAN "GALLANTRY."

One of the *Lanfranc* survivors states that there were two hundred Prussian Guardsmen aboard the ship when the torpedo struck her. The Prussians made a mad rush for the life-boats, headed by an officer. A British officer shouted, 'Go back!' The Prussian officer scowled, and said, 'You must save us. We were told to wait our turn.' Other Prussians dropped on their knees, and implored pity.

Meanwhile the stretcher cases were brought on deck. The first boats were lowered without delay. Many vessels were hurrying to the assistance of the *Lanfranc*. While the wounded "Tommys," many of whom were as helpless as little children, lay on the decks, the Prussian morale dropped to zero, and some of the Prussians made a crazy effort to get into a lifeboat, but when it was lowered it toppled over."

TRAGEDY AND COMEDY.

The Prussians who were thrown into the water fought each other, in order to reach another boat containing a number of gravely wounded Britishers. One Britisher, whose leg was severed, lifted himself up the *Lanfranc's* staircase on his hands, in order to summon help, and aid for Prussian who was unable to move, owing to internal injuries. Midst the tragedy, an element of comedy was not wanting. A Cockney lad struck up the song and the boat's company joined in the chorus of, "All un-dressed, and nowhere to go." Then he sang, "Take me back to Blighty," and "Pack up your troubles in your old kitbag." When the rescuing vessel was finally heading towards an English port, he sang, "We've wound up the watch on the Rhine."

ESCORT ASKED FOR.

The *Donegal* was torpedoed at eight o'clock on the evening in the English Channel. She went down half an hour afterwards by the stern. The first torpedo caused an explosion in the engine-room. The ship's officers and crew behaved with splendid gallantry, while the wounded men maintained wonderful calmness. Otherwise, it would have been impossible to save practically all the wounded, as most of them were in their cots below. A large percentage of the wounded were immersed, and their garments were still wet when they landed. Many others were without proper clothing, and were suffering severely from shock.

The newspapers sharply comment on the failure of the escort to protect the hospital ships. They point out that for three years ships have been carrying troops daily across the Channel, and none have been caught by the enemy, who must have been doing his best.

CURSES FOR PAN-GERMANS.

Phantoms of "annexations" and of "colossal indemnities" still haunt the shallow minds of the German Junkers, and still bring down curses on their heads from such journals as still retain their sanity. One of these, the Breslau *Volksrecht*, says:—

"The Pan-Germans persist in their preposterous demands for conquest east and west and for a colossal war indemnity. We, however, should like to ask: How much longer are we to continue fighting how many more men must be sacrificed how many more cripples made, and how many more widows and orphans, before the Pan-Germans' objects can be attained?"

Let those out yonder who are standing in the brink of ever fresh blood baths answer that question, while those at home continue calmly to forge their plans of universal conquest.

"We call England's plans infamous. Why then, should we stretch forth our hands towards the colonial positions of others? Are there two bases for what is right and moral? Can that which in England's case is rapacity and sordid avarice be good and right and noble German virtue among us?"

"No; our war aims cannot serve either the German people or the cause of speedy peace. The Pan-Germans' policy of conquest, even were it practicable, would only lead to a fresh war, and God knows we have had more than enough of the present one. Accuse on it and on those who would prolong it indefinitely."

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-NIGHT

8.15 p.m.—New Bandman Opera Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"The Girl in the Taxi."

TO-MORROW.

Queen Mary's Birthday (1876).

11.30 a.m.—Peak Tramways Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

Noon—A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Hongkong Hotel.

3.30 p.m.—Second Gymkhana Meeting at Race Course, Happy Valley.

Sunday, 27th May:—

Whit Sunday.

Monday, 28th May:—

Whit Monday—General Holiday.

Tuesday, 29th May:—

3 p.m.—Auction of Crown Land at Pat Hee Works Dept.

4 p.m.—Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce General Meeting in the Chamber Room.

Wednesday, 30th May:—

Noon—Star Ferry Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

6.15 p.m.—Hongkong Club Extraordinary General Meeting.

Thursday, 31st July:—

Noon—Auction of Valuable Freehold Property from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co. by Mr. Geo. F. Lammart.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.
Mr. T. Endoh, Mr. Brock, Mr. F. H. Brooks, Senator, J. J. Long, Mr. A. C. Spence, Mr. and Mrs. Meagher, Mr. C. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. C. F. Brown, Mr. C. W. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Gillispie, Mr. D. C. Mayers, Miss Whitefield, Mrs. Heymar, Mr. and Mrs. Harwich, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Fenwick, Mr. and Mrs. Southhouse, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hardack, Mr. and Mrs. Bendinson, Mr. H. Ivy, Mr. Lee, Mr. T. K. Playfair, and Mrs. O. Mackory.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
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"SANTHIA" having arrived from the above ports Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and for extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 30th inst. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on 25th inst. at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undesignated in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1917. [25]

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HAIKONG "LOKSANG" Thursday, 1st June, 7 A.M.
MANILA "YUENSANG" Saturday, 2nd June, 3 P.M.
TIENTSIN "CH'PSHANG" Sunday, 3rd June, 11 A.M.

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Returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

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Subject to Change Without Notice.

S.S. "ARAKAN" 23rd May.
S.S. "TJIBONDARI" 11th June.
S.S. "BINTANG" 12th July.

The Steamers have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On May 24th at 12th.—No returns from Japanese station. Pressure has increased moderately over N. China, and S. Manchuria, and with few exceptions has increased slightly elsewhere. A weak anti-cyclone has formed over N. China, and an irregular area of low pressure covers the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at 10 A.M. to-day, 0.08 inch. Total since 1st January, 15.14 inches, against an average of 19.97 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock — E. winds, moderate, cloudy, rain.
Formosa Channel — N.E. winds, moderate to fresh.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau) No. 1.
South Coast of China between (The same as Hongkong and Lantau) No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

24th May, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Force.	Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.	29.84	58	—	—	—	—
Nemuro	5 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hakodate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kobe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nagasaki	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kagoshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oshima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Naha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ishijima	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bonnin Is.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.02	64	80	W	4	b
Hankow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiungking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	—	29.98	59	100	N	1	b
Guthrie	—	29.99	62	93	N	1	b
Sharp Peak	—	29.95	63	90	NW	1	r
Amoy	—	29.98	64	85	N	2	r
Swatow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taihou	6 a.	29.97	69	93	N	4	r
Taihu	—	29.92	73	—	—	—	—
Tainan	—	29.91	73	—	—	—	—
Koshu	—	29.97	75	—	—	—	—
Koodoren	—	29.90	75	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	29.82	74	95	NW	1	or
Hongkong	—	29.80	77	94	NW	1	or
Gap Rock	—	29.81	—	—	—	—	—
Macao	—	29.78	77	92	SW	1	r
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phu Lien	7 a.	29.84	72	100	NW	2	r
Kourane	—	29.76	83	—	—	—	—
Cape St. James	—	29.88	73	—	—	—	—
Apari	6 a.	29.80	75	91	W	2	e
Dagupan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manila	—	29.81	73	84	—	—	—
Lega	—	29.81	73	84	—	—	—
Tadoban	—	29.80	75	98	—	—	—
Hollo	—	29.81	75	98	—	—	—
Surigao	—	29.80	75	98	—	—	—
Guan	—	29.80	75	98	—	—	—
Labuan	—	29.80	75	98	—	—	—

T. E. CLARKSON, Director.

1. BAROMETRIC, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in fathoms, tenths and hundredths.

2. TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3. HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4. DIRECTION of Wind, to two points.

5. FORCE of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6. STATE of WEATHER, b blue sky, e detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q equal rain, s, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

7. RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 11 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.80	29.60	29.82	—
Temperature	69	77	79	—
Humidity	72	94	89	—
Wind Direction	South	NNW	NE	—
Force	2	1	1	—
Weather	—	—	—	—
Rain	—	—	0.14	—

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th 77

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 24th to 31st May

Day of Month.	Day.	High Water.	Low Water.	Day of Month.	Day.	High Water.	Low Water.
Hour.	Mean Time.	Height.	Hour.	Mean Time.	Height.	Hour.	Mean Time.
Wed.	25	1 54	3 7	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.	h. m. ft. in.
Thurs.	26	1 11	3 7	6 48	1 0	6 48	1 0
Fri.	27	1 46	3 7	7 39	1 3	7 39	1 3
Sat.	28	1 38	3 9	8 13	1 6	8 13	1 6
Sund.	29	1 22	3 5	9 23	1 2	9 23	1 2
Mon.	30	1 2	3 0	10 14	2 1	10 14	2 1
Tues.	31	1 54	3 0	11 56	2 3	11 56	2 3

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